

that they will do so in the future, by raising the rates, already too high, to carry out these necessary and improvements on which indicated by their election. There is one remarkable feature in connection with the elections, as distinguished elsewhere. Politics have had little success or defeat, while any reduction of religious topics in the past has led in disaster. The Labour Party, common with the candidates, has its attention directed to her interests, has its attention directed to the more effective working of the Council, and to the providing of better services to the poor. If it can achieve its object, greater results than have already been attained there will certainly be no cause of regret in the community who will regret it, nor will the classes imagine because they are not in a majority in the Corporation, that prosperity, or a sort of El-dorado, is ahead of them, they are likely to be disappointed if the finances of the city have to be cut. Serious and weighty resolutions on the new Council, and on many questions of importance to the community, such, for instance, as the consolidation of the roads, and the providing of services as for the carrying out of useful works. All these matters will require the careful care and judgment in their deliberations and the actions of the new body will be watched with interest, not to say, anxiety, by the community.

banks continue to show increased activity. The National Bank has no less than a 10 per cent dividend, and still has a balance of over £12,000 more than it had in the last account; £10,000 goes to the new stands at £400,000, and is carried forward. The Bank of Ireland announces that the balance remaining on its current account amounts to £176,423, and the Board recommend that a 5 per cent dividend be now declared for the year, compared with 5½ per cent for the corresponding period of 1898. The Commercial Bank announces a profit of £10,318, of which a dividend for the year of 10 per cent per share is declared. £10,318 has been paid, as compared with £9,457 for the corresponding period of 1898.

## NENAGH.

There were 31 candidates of four different classes for the 21 vacancies on the Council, first, the nominees of the Trade and Labour Association, made up of 10 representatives of labour and 11 of commercial and professionalists; five Unionists, who were nominated on one ticket, and five others who went forward on their individual merits. The labour element mustered in full force. As they voted almost exclusively for the association candidates, a victory on their behalf proved an easy matter of accomplishment. The following are the results:—Anthony Nolan, solicitor, 493; G. F. Corbett, solicitor, 492; Edward Flannery, 482; Michael McMahon, 470; William Hogaa, 457; D. P. Bland, 456; John Gleeson, Dublin Road, 452; Thomas Ryan, J.P., 452; Thomas Ryan, Bank Place, 435; David Mahony, 422; Thomas M. Tobin, 417; John Gleeson, Barrack street, 417; P. J. O'Brien, 411; John F. Power, 410; Bernard Jones, 408; Michael Hackett, 402; Michael Slattery, 401; George Hegarty, 388; Patrick O'Neill, 383; James Whelan, 376; James Ryan, 367.

The foregoing are the names of the candidates nominated by the Land and Labour Organisation.

The following were the defeated candidates—J. J. Power, 219; J. Courtenay, 193; Daniel Flanagan, 186; R. H. Morshed, 178; Jas. Harkness, 158; Patrick Kennedy, 152; C. M. Carroll, 129; K. Mulligan, 86; S. B. Seropian, 76; R. B. St. John, 75.

## DEATH OF MR. CORONER M'DONNELL, SOLICITOR, BATHKEALE.

We regret to announce the unexpected demise of Mr. M. J. M'Donnell, Solicitor, Bathkeale, and Coroner for West Limerick, which took place at his residence on Tuesday evening, after a very brief illness, he having been apparently in his usual good health on Monday, when he was engaged in connection with the local elections. His death is very sincerely regretted by all classes and creeds in Bathkeale and surrounding districts. Mr. M'Donnell, who was only in his 33rd year, enjoyed an extensive practice in the legal profession, and five years ago, on the death of the late Coroner Sheehy, he was, on the Parliamentary Franchise, elected by a large majority to succeed him.

## LITERARY CLASS, P. Y. M. A.

The second part of the Session of the Literary Class of the Protestant Young Mens' Association, under the presidency of Rev. T. F. Abbott, will open on to-morrow evening, when a paper on "Emerson" will be read by Canon Hackett, D.D., Rector of Kilmallock, and we feel sure there will be a large attendance. There are a variety of interesting subjects and debates on the programme; the concluding date of which is the 10th March. There will be a paper by Mr. W. H. Lee on "Armed peace and its Political Development," a Parliamentary debate on "Great Britain and the Soudan," a paper by the Rev. F. Langbridge on "Making the most of ourselves," and on the succeeding evening will be a debate on the attractive subject "Is Single blessedness a fact?" Then comes a paper by Mr. Robert Gibson on "The World of Old," and on the closing evening will be a debate on the question as to whether the Government should establish old age pensions. The programme on the whole is very interesting and should attract large attendances of numbers of their friends. We have no doubt that the interest in the class will be fully sustained during the coming half session.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain J. Craske, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment,

prejudiced and impartial man, he could not advance the question than if he were by a pledge as their representative in the County Council. If he went to Parliament, the County Council with a pledge in his name, would say that he was a mercenary piece, that they knew all along that the Catholics of Ireland wanted a University; what did the Protestants say to it? Why any injustice, people could ask, involve the Protestants of the country in this matter (Lord Monteagle) thought that the people of the water would be more influenced by standing up as an Independent Protestant, telling them that experience had taught that this was a great want in Ireland; a member in the County Council might as well merely to say exactly what his constituents want; he might go as a delegate, or he might there to represent their interests—the interests of one class of the community, but he would use his best judgment on the questions that might arise. It is not possible for any man to say what questions might come up before the County for settlement, or in what form they would be presented. There were, of course, certain definite questions such as whether the labourers should get an acre additional, which he felt bound to say, but they could not arrange beforehand other questions might arise. He hoped, therefore, they would respect his views when that he must respectfully decline to pledge himself as to the exact course of conduct to be taken on every occasion. If they were proved of his views and principles, he would then to support him. He hoped they would ask him to act as a delegate to repeat what had been told him outside. He thought that intelligence or self-respect would take a position, and if they, in the Askeaton I the County Council, wanted a representative to repeat like a parrot the lesson he had taught, he would ask them to look elsewhere for a representative. But he did not think that that was the spirit in which independent and intelligent men would there, and he was sure they would understand how valuable to every man was his independence. A man who presents them should be in a position to give his judgment upon questions as they arise, the question of a Catholic University for the County Council he would ask them to exercise his discretion as to what act should be calculated to advance the cause. One of the dearest objects he had in connection with politics to secure this concession for the County, and he hoped that they would be satisfied to leave the particular means which he proposed to adopt on it in the County Council, in his hands, and that they would trust him, and not abuse the confidence which they had placed in him (cheers).

The Chairman said that he merely raised the question in order to ascertain his lordship's views. They had no intention to ask his lordship to give any pledge. They were fully satisfied they would do his utmost to advance their views, and that quite satisfied them (cheers).

Mr. A. O'Donnell asked his lordship to state he would adopt as to getting the roads for the working classes.

A long discussion ensued on this subject, the result of which was that his lordship said he had been unchanged as regarded the roads by contract, but if it were shown to him that it would be for the best, he would favour the giving of roads in smaller contracts than those now in vogue (cheers). In this matter the County Council should take the advice of the County Surveyor, who would suggest the establishment of a